FIFTEEN THOUSAND BREEDING FISH DIED AT THE PLEASANT MOUNT HATCHERY! Accounts of Operations for Year an Important Part of Con-

IF RAIN DOES NOT COME SOON THE ENTIRE STOCK OF FISH WILL BE LOST.

the snow of last week have not done much towards replenishing the springs and the streams of Northeastern Pennsylvania. Conditions hereabouts in this respect have not been equalled by those experienced since the drought of 1908, followed by that of the past summer and fall, which cast its blight upon the seep-ing hillsides and meadow lands which have made Wayne county famous as a country of lakes and in Pleasant Mount township but in all the adjacent territory, have never been so low.

creek at the present day under a twelve-inch pressure could be run breeding trout. Unless more and grand total of 24,000,000 trout. copious rains fall, and there does not appear much hope for such in stock of breeding trout may be lost.

October 8th, Commissioner W. E. Meehan made a visit of in-spection of the conditions at the Wayne hatchery. He decided to at once put down an artesian well for the purpose of supplying water to the trout ponds to prevent the loss by death of the breeding trout. W. Barton, of Olyphant, was later awarded the contract for this well, and it is now being drilled, Mr. Barton starting the work last week. This well, when completed, will be no less than two hundred feet deep, with an 8-inch hole, and capable of supplying 125 gallons per minute. This well will go deep enough to guarantee this volume of flow. A new ice house of 150 tons capacity is also being constructed.

Many improvements have been made at the hatchery the past season by enlarging the original building, which was 20x60 feet, until now its dimensions are 72x85 feet, all under one roof. The capacity of of trout will be 3,000,000 and for pickerel and perch 13,000,000. The battery of two hundred jars for hatching pickerel and perch shortly be increased to 350. will

In the spring of 1910 the work of beautifying the grounds will begin. On the square plot midway between the bass pond and the line of brooding ponds a fountain will be erect-This will be of concrete, thirty feet in diameter, with a circular bottom. The fountain will be ten feet high and will have ten jets, the center one the largest. Around the ponds will be planted trees, gravel walks will be made, and along the edges of the ponds, willows will be planted so as to prevent the heat of the sun from warming the water to

At the extreme north end of the grounds a concrete dam has been built to turn the water into the Hatchery grounds to supply the ponds, through a concrete inlet, the water passing from pond to pond. Below the concrete dam there will be built a Japanese arch foot bridge to cross the creek from the Hatchery grounds to a grove of maples, this being the only way to approach that portion of the grounds. In this grove will be fitted up seats, swings, etc., for the accommodation of visitors to the Hatchery, in the pleasant surroundings of which they may wish to spend the day.

The creek from the concrete dam to the southern extremity of the Hatchery grounds will be of a uniform width of twenty-two feet, with concrete walls on either side to protect the embarkments. At intervals of about three hundred feet pools of various depths will be made in which trout from the creek can winter and be protected from weasels, coons and other animals that prey upon them.

A perch pond is also being constructed which, when completed will cover one and one-half acres, the greatest depth being fourteen the shoalest portion four feet, making an average depth of nine feet. This, when completed, will have a capacity of 15,000 perch, capable of furnishing 3,000,000 eggs. Two of the large fry ponds are to be cut into a brood pond for bass. This pond will also be capable of maintaining 150,000 bass. On the northeast corner of the grounds is a very pretty elevation which will be cleared of stumps and rocks, made of uniform grade and seeded down. On this plot will be planted hemlock, spruce and pine, which will grow right down to the edge of the bass pond. The greater part of this work will be completed by the end of the coming year.

During the past summer various extensions have been made at all the hatcheries throughout the state. The Torresdale hatchery was completed this year. It is the most picturesque in the State. The Corry hatchery has been almost en-tirely remodeled. At the Spruce Creek hatchery ice and boat houses

PLEASANT MOUNT, Pa., Dec. | have been built and over four acres 10.—The rain of the early week and in ponds, all for lake trout. These trout will be planted mostly in Wayne and Susquehanna county lakes. At Conneaut Lake, a large bass pond has been built. It is nearly two acres in size. At Union City a number of small ponds were made. At Bellefonte a new natchery house 40x100 feet has been built, and five concrete ponds constructed. They now have there two hatching houses and sixty-five trout uncertain value on the products confamous as a country of lands mail put of the Bellefonte hatcher, and neverfailing springs and small put of the Bellefonte hatcher, and millions of trout. There are now at all the hatcheries of the state 143 ponds which will increase the outtrout ponds. It will take 8,000,000 er been so low.

At the Wayne Fish Hatchery, a breeding age. The bass and which lies in the upper valley of perch ponds are estimated to yield the Lackawaxen creek, just over the eight million eggs, which is hardly first hill from this village towards one-eighth of the output of eggs the Ontario and Western railroad, that are gathered from the various the conditions have been and still lakes of Wayne county. Most of the are alarmingly serious. The entire eggs gathered from these lakes are shipped direct to other hatcheries for hatching purposes. The capacthrough a 2-inch pipe, and the wa- ity of all the hatching houses with ter is so impure that in the past four all the improvements attached will months the Hatchery has suffered a loss of about fifteen thousand trout and 7,000,000 lake trout, a

The expense of running a hatchery seems large, but one accustomthis freezing weather, the entire ed to seeing it from day to day will wonder how it can be run at so small a margin. The estimate of feeding the fish alone for all the hatcheries for meat is \$3,000, while the labor figures up to \$1,000. It the notebook should be laid aside for costs from \$4,000 to \$6,000 a year to run each hatchery. The last leg-islature appropriated \$10,000 for improvements and extensions, and the work done the past year by the fish commission has been done very economically. All this work was planned at the bureau of fisheries in Harrisburg, and much credit is due Commissioner Meehan for the manner in which he has conducted the that is, dairy products, eggs, live work and made it a success.

Much criticism has been made in regard to the way hatcheries are conducted. The writer has often heard it said that it was a snap to hold a government position as an employe at a fish hatchery. During the last three years I have had more or less to do with the Wayne Hatchery, and I can vouch for myself that if I was looking for a snap I would the present buildings in the output look for some other occupation. It leased. is no sinecure, I am certain, for there are many conditions about the work that calls for real hardship on the person doing it, as well as patient care and a devoted interest to the work that requires his full time, so that the best interests of the commonwealth in the protection and development of its food and game fishes can be attained.

R. F. MUMFORD.

The Comet Visible.

Halley's comet is now visible to since its disappearance 75 years principal tenures are owned, cash This celestial wanderer is ago. rushing through space towards the such degree as to cause the death earth at a rate of a million miles a From the day it first appears day. it will continue to grow brighter until May 18th, when the earth will sweep through its flery tail. It will then begin to grow dimmer until some time in September, when it will disappear from sight for 75 This comet promises to be years. one of the most gorgeous spectacles ever witnessed and will during its presence in reach of human vision be the cause of much comment and speculation. It appears every 75 years.

The comet was at its aphelion, or point farthest from the sun, in 1874. It passed within the orbit of Neptune about 1895, past the course of Uranus in 1903, of Saturn in 1908, and of Jupiter this year. While it is on a visit to the sun, it will come only within about 66,000,000 miles of the sun-its perihelion-before turning back on its course. will be about April 13th next. About May 18th following it will be within 12,000,000 or 13,000,000 miles of the earth, near enough to lash its great tail over us, and perhaps destroy our life with carbonic acid gas or set us on fire with acetylene, if it were not for the inexorable law which Newton discovered, and some other laws of astronomical physics which the savants are still puzzling their heads over.

Some 800 comets are on record, of which about half were recorded before the discovery of the telescope in 1610. Of the 400 discovered since that date only some 70 or 80 have been visible to the naked eye. The most brilliant comet of the last century was the comet of 1882. Whether Halley's comet will be still more of a spectacle next spring cannot certainly be foretold. Various astronomical elements enter into the speculation. It is said, for instance, that comets are very likely to lose some of their substance on their visits to the sun, so that, other things being equal, a comet on each return should be less brilliant than on its previous visit. But, whatever the ifs and buts, great expectations may safely be entertained for the spring visit in 1910 of the great

ADDS IN THE CITIZEN

nomad of the skies.

ALWAYS BRING RESULTS.

FARMERS WILL HELP

sus Inquiry.

The thirteenth general census of the United States will be taken, beginning April 15, 1910. By preparing an accurate account of his farm operations during the year ending December 31, 1909, of all his farm possessions, the farmers of the country can render the census bureau and the public at large an inestimable service.

It was not to be expected that It is farmers will ever keep as complete accounts as do manufacturers and merchants. The fact that a large part of his daily bread is supplied from his own farm, instead of being purchased out of cash on hands, naturally causes the farmer to place an sumed in his home.

Nevertheless, a constantly increasing number of farmers are keeping accurate records of their daily receipts and expenses and of the exact quantities of all classes of products grown or raised on their farms. Wherever such records are kept the census enumerators are able to obtain highly accurate reports without taking more than a few minutes of the farmer's time and without troubling him to make difficult estimates.

In order that the great majority of farmers who do not ordinarily keep book records of these farm operations may be given an opportunity to familiarize themselves with the scope of the census to be taken next April, an outline of the schedule has been prepared. Every farm operator is strongly urged to study this outline carefully and to write down the answer to each queston as soon as the necessary information be-comes available. When complete, reference when the enumerator calls. The schedule may be divided into

classes as follows: Personal information regarding the farmer.

General information regarding farm acreage, values and expenses. A statement of the acreage, yield and value of all farm crops harvested in 1909, and all animal products stock sold, etc.

An inventory of all live stock, including poultry and bees, on hand April 15, 1910.

Miscellaneous information. Farmers will be asked to give their name, postoffice address, color or race, age, nation in which born, tenure, length of residence on farm, and a tenant, the name and address of the person from whom land is

By obtaining the ages of farmers the census will be able to classify farm property by age periods of the operators and thus show what proportion of all farm wealth is controlled by farmers under 25 years of age, between 45 and 50 years of age, or for any other age period. The rate of gain in wealth as the farmers increase in age will be a general index to the profitableness of farming as an occupation in different sections of the country.

The question of tenure, from many standpoints, is one of the most inthe naked eye for the first time teresting on the schedule. The three

Each farm operator will be required to state the total number of acres in his farm, and also the number of acres of improved land. By improved land, is meant all regularly tilled or mowed land temporarily pastured, land lying fallow, land in gardens, orchards, vineyards, and nurseries, and occupied by buildings. The number of acres of timber land will also be called for.

Statements will be required of the value of all land, buildings, implements and machinery. It should be born in mind that the figures, desired are the values on April 15, 1910, and should be determined by carefully estimating the amounts that could be realized from saies under average conditions.

Inquiry will be made for the total amount expended for farm labor in 1909, exclusive of expenditures for housework. A third question calls for the amount paid in 1909 for manure and other fertilizers.

A new question in farm census investigations calls for the amount paid in 1909 for hay, grain and other articles not raised on the farm, but purchased for feed and domestic animals and poultry.

Four facts are required to be ascertained regarding each principal crop grown on the farm in 1909. The number of acres harvested, the quantity produced, the value of the product, and the number of acres sown or planted or to be sown or planted for harvest in 1910. The values given should be based upon prices re-ceived in the local markets. The crops called for on the schedule are:

Crops grown exclusively for their grain or seed; crops grown exclusively for hay and forage; crops of sundry classes; crops grown for sugar or syrup, fruit and nuts, vegetables, fruit products, forest products, animal products, animals sold alive and those slaughtered, wool and mohair, dairy products, poultry and eggs and

bees and honey. The census classification of domestic animals according to kind and age follow closely the classifications used by the United States department of agriculture and the principal live stock breeders' associations. The classification by ages is very simple, and in addition to this information, a statement is desired of the num mule ber of calves, lambs, colts, colts, kids and pigs brought forth on the farm during 1909. The num-

ber raised may be substituted for the number brought forth when such number alone is known.

Farmers owning pure-bred mals that are registered or eligible for register may be asked to report the number of each kind, giving in each case the name of the breed. It is also probable that an inquiry will be made regarding the number of cows that were regularly milked for more than three months during 1909. This information will be of interest in connection with the report of dairy products.

STAR GAZING.

The Study of the Constellations as a Pastime.

Probably every reader has often admired the beauty of a starlight night. A little careful observation on such a night will show that the brighter stars may be divided into groups or "constellations," as the astronomers call them, most which are known by the names of animals or legendary persons, such for example as "the Great Bear," "the Swan," "Hercules," "Andromeda," etc. The easiest method of learning these "constellations" is from some one already acquainted with them, but if the beginner is not fortunate enough to know any such person the majority can be learned from any cheap star maps such as are sometimes contained in almanacs. Now, if the budding astronomer

will notice the position of any of these groups or constellations at a particular hour of any night and then look a few hours afterwards he will see that during the interval the stars which appeared low down in the east have risen to the south in a somewhat similar manner to the apparent motion of the sun and moon, while closer attention on several evenings will show a circular or rotary movement around the north pole of the heavens, the motion being the opposite way to the

hands of a clock. Near the north pole is a bright star called the "Pole star." star is easily found when the observer has once noted the seven bright stars of the "Great Bear." the two outer stars of the four forming the "square" known as the 'pointers" point almost directly at the Polar star. This majestic movement of the stars around the pole of the heavens is a most sublime and wonderful sight .- Country Side.

Courtship in Church.

A young gentleman happening to sit in church in a pew adjoining one in which sat a young lady for whom he conceived a sudden and violent passion, was desirous of entering into a courtship on the spot; but the place not suiting a formal declaration, the exigency of the case suggested the following plan: He politely handed his fair neighbor a Bible (open) with a pin stuck in the following text: Second Epistle of John, verse fifth-"And now I beseech thee lady, not as though I wrote a new commandment unto thee, but that which we had from the beginning, that we owe one anthe beginning, that we owe one another." She returned it, pointing to the second chapter of Ruth, verse tenth—"Then she fell on her face and bowed herself to the ground, and said unto him, 'Why have I found grace in thine eyes, that thou shouldst take knowledge of me, seeing that I am a stranger?" He returned the book, pointing to the thirteenth verse of the Third Epistle thirteenth verse of the Third Epistle of John-"Having many things to write upon to you, I would not write with paper and ink, but I trust to come unto you, and speak face to face, that our joy may be full." From the above interview a marriage took place the ensuing week.

The Cigarette Smoker.

Elbert Hubbard isn't the best authority in the world on all subjects, but he is unquestionably correct in pronouncing against the use of cigarettes, especially by the young. In a late number of the Philistine he says:

"As a close observer and employer of labor for over twenty-five years, I give you this: Never advance the pay of a cigarette smoker; never promote him; never trust him to carry a roll to Garcia, unless you do not care for Garcia and are willing to lose the roll. Cigarette smoking begins with an effort to be smart. It soon becomes a pleasure, a satisfaction, and serves to bridge over a moment of nervousness or embarrassment. Next it becomes a necessity of life, a fixed habit. This last stage soon evolves into a third condition, a stage of fever and unrestful, wandering mind, accompanied by loss of moral and mental control.

Inevitably cigarette smoking impairs health, lessens usefulness and jeopardizes happiness, and all without compensation worthy of the name. All smokers are not affected to the same degree, but there none who would not be better off without the habit.

Science as Evidence.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 10.—A moving picture of the assassination of Prince Ito at Harbin is to be used in the trial of the Korean assassin. according to advices brought by the steamer Kaga Maru to-day.

A Russian photographer had prepared to make moving pictures of the meeting of Prince Ito and Minister Kokovostoff, and caught the assassination scene upon his films. Japanese officials obtained a film five hundred feet long showing every

detail of the tragedy. This will be

exhibited at the trial.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

HONESDALE NATIONAL BANK

HONESDALE. WAYNE COUNTY, PA.

At the close of business, Nov. 16, 1909.

Due from National Banks (not Reserve Agents)..... Due from National Banks (not Reserve Agents).

Due from State and Private Banks and Bankers. Trust Companies, and Basyings Banks.

Due from approved reserve agents.

Checks and other cash items.

Notes of other National Banks.

Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents.

Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz: Specie. \$86,337 90

Legal tender notes 6,867 09
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation).

Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund

Total......\$1,932,887 93 LIABILITIES.

Demand certificates of deposit. 26,017 00 Certified cheeks. 69 53 Cashier's checks outstanding. 148 72—Ronds borrowed. Notes and bills rediscounted. Bills payable, including certificates of deposit for money borrowed Liabilities other than those above stated. 148 72-1,492,703 38 None None

None None Total \$1,932.887 93 State of Pennsylvania, County of Wayne, ss.
I. E. F. Torrey, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief,
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of Nov, 1969.

W. H. STONE, N. P.
Correct—attest:

Correct—attest:
H. Z. Russell.
E. B. HARDENBERGH.
J. C. BIRDSALL.
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REPORT OF THE CONDITION

WAYNE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK

HONESDALE, WATRE CO., PA. at the close of business, Nov. 6, 1909.

84,143 35

State of Pennsylvania, County of Wayne, ss:
I. H. Scott Salmon, Cashier of the above named Company, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed) H. S. SALMON, Cashier, Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of Nov. 1908.

(Signed) ROBERT A. SMITH, N. P. [Notarial Seal] Correct-Attest:

W B. HOLMES, F. P. KIMBLE, H. J. CONGER.

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Erie R. R.

Trains leave at 8:25 a. m. 2:48 p. m. Sundays at 2:48 p Trains arrive at 1:40 and 8:08 Baturdays, arrives at 2:45 Sundays at 7:02 p. m.

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Office-Second floor old Savings Bruk
building, Honesdale, Pa.

R.M. SALMON,

K. ATTORNEY & COUNFELOR-AT-LAW Office-Next door to jost office. Formerl occupied by W. H. Dim mick. Honesdale, Pa

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DR. E. T. BROWN, DENTIST. Office—First floor, old Savings Bank, build-ing, Honesdale, Pa.

Dr. C. R. BRADY, DENTIST. Honesdale, Pa.1 Office Hours-8 a. m. to 5 p. m Any evening by appointment. Citizens' phone, 33 Residence, No. 88-X

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DR. H. B. SEARLES, HONESDALE, PA.
Office and residence 1019 Court street telephones. Office Hours—2:00 to 4:00 and 6:00 to 8:00, p. m

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LIVERY.--Fred. G. Rickard has re-moved his livery establishment from corner Church street to Whitney's Stone

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